

MAR 27 1962

THE ALBERTA COUNSELLOR  
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# COUNSELLOR

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS IN THE INTERESTS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Vol. 7 No. 3

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

March, 1962

## WINTER WORKS HEADING FOR RECORD

TABULATION OF ALBERTA MUNICIPALITIES SHOWN

### PROGRAM SCOPE EXPANDED

Participation of Alberta's municipalities in the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program this year is probably going to set a new record, according to a statement by W.D. Isbister, Assistant Chief Municipal Inspector and officer in charge of the program for Alberta. Success of the program is measured by the number and size of projects together with the man-days of work provided for those who might otherwise be unemployed. He said provisions of the joint program, linked with Alberta's Five Year Development Plan, are enabling smaller towns and villages to construct "better recreational facilities with little increased costs" to themselves.

Mr. Isbister's statement and an accompanying table showing the status of the program as it applies to Alberta municipalities follow:

The fourth consecutive Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program, now in its fourth month of operation, promises to be as large if not larger than previous years. The record in 1960-61 saw 816 projects approved.

The 1961-62 program has been expanded in scope and permits almost any capital project of a municipality other than those involving routine maintenance or ordinary repair to qualify for approval. All projects of course must be staged to provide winter employment and carried out with persons who are either unemployed at the time they are hired for the work or with those who would be unemployed in the absence of the project.

The number of Alberta municipalities participating in the program is greater than in previous years. At the first week of February a total of 202 municipalities of all types had 707 projects approved. Most of these were in actual progress. (To Page 4)

### OFFICE OF THE MONTH



... something like a county

**PROGRESS THROUGH CO-OPERATION** - Offices of the Two Hills School Division and the Municipal District of Eagle No. 81 are jointly accommodated in this beautiful building in the Town of Two Hills. Cost was \$80,000. The official opening took place August 24, 1960, with Hon. A. J. Hooke, Minister of Municipal Affairs, and Dr. W. H. Swift, Deputy Minister of Education, officiating. Two Hills is approximately 75 miles east north east of Edmonton.



**FOURTH SESSION OPENED** - Lieutenant Governor J. Percy Page reads the Speech from the Throne opening the fourth session of Alberta's fourteenth legislature on February 15. Hon. Peter Dawson, this year completing a full quarter century as Speaker of the House, and representatives of Canada's armed services stand by. The Throne Speech outlines the legislative program proposed for the session and gives members their first opportunity for debate. o Alberta Government Photo

## Speech from the Throne

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS  
 OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

To each of you I extend a sincere welcome to this Fourth Session of the Fourteenth Legislature of the Province of Alberta. You are meeting to transact the public business of our province at a time when serious national and international issues are causing many of our people grave concern. We must be mindful of the fact that our future progress and wellbeing inevitably will be affected by these national and international circumstances and therefore you must take cognizance of their implications in arriving at decisions in the field of your provincial responsibilities.

Our people will welcome your leadership to ensure the maximum effort of which we are capable to enhance our nation's influence in all constructive efforts to resolve the causes of international tensions and to advance the cause of world peace.

My Government views with much concern those social and economic trends within our own nation which are resulting in the rapid acceleration of debt and taxation and in excessively high price levels which adversely affect domestic living standards and Canada's competitive position in world markets. Every effort will be made to restrain and reverse these trends at provincial level and to aid our people in preserving the maximum measure of social and economic stability.

During the past year a substantial area of Alberta was

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# THE SECOND PAGE . . .

## ALBERTA CROCUSES

Lead me by the hand, dear Memory,  
And open up the gateway to the hills  
Where once I dwelt, and where the wind blows free  
Across the rolling land. And it may be  
In early spring, dear Memory, that we  
Sojourn together; when birdsong lightly fills  
The air with hope above the withered grass  
Of last year's growing,  
And the earth awakens in her purple glory  
When crocuses are blowing.  
Let me kneel to touch one as we pass,  
Gently to smooth its silver down and look  
Into its golden eye and muse ...  
Frail as these blossoms are, yet they forsook  
The cradling mold  
To weather the chill wind... and herald spring.  
o Helen Lloyd

## INTRODUCING . . .

This month a feature we've called "According to the Act" makes its appearance for the first time. We believe it will serve a useful purpose in answering questions of wide and general interest. We hope you like it.

Certain misgivings we admit in connection with this particular enterprise. Legal interpretations are the business of solicitors and courts and we know just as well as the next one that carelessness can lead the best of intentions straightly into trouble. However, we have friends in the Department who recognize the risks and know the answers. Where court decisions have been recorded, they will be followed. And if no precedent is readily available, interpretations will be considered carefully and phrased as lucidly as common sense and legal terminology will allow.

"According to the Act" shall be and hereby is dedicated to the everyday problems of municipal people. Its purpose shall be and is to shed light on such likely places as assessment and tax rolls, ledgers, minute books and by-law registers ... and of course on the Acts themselves.

The best questions will involve broad general principles rather than special situations having perhaps a narrow application. They should (and still not wanting for a moment to discourage anyone) be short and to the point. With this in mind then, councillors, secretary-treasurers and ratepayers are cordially invited to send us their favorite questions. They'll be answered as soon as possible ... according to the Act.

## THE CHANGING SCENE

To keep your Municipal List up to recent date:

### COUNTY OF STURGEON No. 15

Acting Secretary-Treasurer ..... Mrs. J. McFadden,  
12634-Ft. Rd., Edmonton

### COUNTY OF PAINTEARTH No. 18

Chairman ..... E. English, Fleet  
Secretary-Treasurer ..... G. Tomilson, Castor

### COUNTY OF ST. PAUL No. 19

Chairman ..... W.J. Anderson, Sugden  
Secretary-Treasurer ..... M.T. Grekul, St. Paul

### COUNTY OF STRATHCONA No. 20

Chairman ..... M.R. Parker, Ardrossan  
Secretary-Treasurer ..... A. Hawkins,  
10426-81st Ave., Edmonton

### SUMMER VILLAGE OF BETULA BEACH

Mayor ..... H. Sprague,  
11107-63 St., Edmonton  
Secretary-Treasurer ..... Mrs. W. Smith,  
14012-86 Ave., Edmonton

### SUMMER VILLAGE OF ROSS HAVEN-Incorporated January 1, 1962

Administrator ..... L.L. Gurel, DMA  
TOWN OF PROVOST  
Secretary-Treasurer ..... L.J. Roy

## SPEECH from the THRONE

(From Page 1)

seriously affected by the general drought conditions which prevailed throughout the prairie provinces. Notwithstanding serious crop losses in the southeastern areas, over-all agricultural production remained at a reasonably high level and adequate supplies of feed and seed are available to meet all provincial requirements. My Government, in co-operation with the Government of Canada, is providing assistance in the movement of grain and fodder to the drought areas and in augmenting vital water supplies diminished by drought conditions.

A number of recommendations designed to improve and extend agricultural services will be placed before you during the session. These will include a pilot plant for experimental work in the processing, grading and packaging of vegetables produced on irrigated land, the expansion of the performance testing program within the livestock industry, a branch veterinary laboratory to serve the southern part of the province, and measures to improve the control of livestock diseases.

Additional trunk drains in the St. Mary and Milk River Development Project and in the West Block of the Bow River Development will be constructed during the ensuing year together with a preliminary program to survey flooding problems on streams in the northern part of the province.

You will be asked to provide funds to enable my Government to participate under the Federal Government's Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act in a number of projects which will be of benefit to our people.

Amendments to The Public Lands Act will be submitted to ratify the recent agreement with the Government of Canada to permit school lands to be administered similarly to other public lands in the province. A survey and study of lake and forest areas, reserved for public use, will be continued to meet growing recreational needs. The modern forest service developed by my Government in recent years will be further extended and improved to ensure the maximum conservation of our forest resources.

To encourage the continued exploration and development of our oil and gas resources, amendments to appropriate statutes will be proposed in keeping with recommendations arising from the comprehensive study of existing legislation and regulations pertaining to the exploration and development and marketing of oil and gas resources as announced at the last regular session of the legislature.

My Government, in co-operation with private industry, has established a pilot plant at the Research Council of Alberta for experimental research in the leaching of iron ore. This project assumes added importance from the substantial deposits of iron ore now established in Alberta and holds promise of an important new era of resources development and industrial expansion.

Enabling legislation to make possible the establishment of the county system of local self-government applicable to urban areas will be submitted for your consideration. Amendments to various statutes affecting municipal administration will be recommended for your approval.

The fourth phase of My Government's Five-Year Development  
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## THIS MONTH

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... SEVENTEEN PIECES OF MACHINERY

# INDUSTRIES FOR ALBERTA'S SMALLER COMMUNITIES

BY A. R. PATRICK, MINISTER OF  
INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT

Assets which attract industry to any specific locality are generally conceded to include such factors as the availability of raw materials and water, power resources in adequate supply, reasonable land values, room for possible expansion, good transportation facilities, a sizable labor pool both skilled and unskilled, sound labor laws, an equitable and stable tax structure, amenities for employees and their families, as well as availability of and nearness to markets. Communities having most of these in one degree or another will receive most favorable consideration, but there are other factors upon which industrialists place great importance in choosing a site and among them must be listed the character of its people and its government. In this connection it may well be that the desire of the people and the efforts of the government to attract industry spells the difference between success or failure.

I want to deal with the question of industrial development in smaller Alberta communities at this time and to outline the functions of what I have called seventeen pieces of machinery set up by the Provincial Government. These pieces of machinery and the people of the community are all part of the team working toward greater industrial development of our Province.

It may come as a surprise that not everybody wants to see a new industry come to their town or district. Those opposed to industrial development (and I am sure that so far as Alberta communities are concerned, they are the exception rather than the rule) believe such growth will bring competition for their businesses and competition is something they can do without.

A few years ago a druggist in a northern Alberta town campaigned against industrial development in his area because he said a new industry would mean increased population and increased population meant additional competition which would mean less business for him in the end. Recently, I visited that same town, and the present owner of that same drug store told me they now have three drug stores and last year he said his store had broken all previous records.

Do our smaller centres really want industry in their midst? We have a total of 90 towns and 158 villages in Alberta, and of these only twenty-six have now achieved some industrial development.

This sort of thing takes time. Six years ago on a visit to Fort Macleod, I was asked by the mayor where was all the industry that my predecessor in office had promised for smaller Alberta communities? My only defence was to say the minister hadn't promised that industries would come to smaller centres but had prophesied to that effect. It does take time, but during the past year Fort Macleod has enjoyed three fine industries establishing in its midst.

## PATTERN OF PROMOTION

As Alberta communities have come to realize the need to attract industry, I have observed the resulting action follows a fairly definite pattern. It is usually the local chamber of commerce that gets the ball rolling. In cooperation with the town fathers an industrial committee is set up and filled with great hope and enthusiasm. Action is needed, so what do they do? They muster up every nickel they can raise and spend it on a brochure or a film or a map or stationery or a combin-

ation of these. Then they sit down and wait. If something doesn't happen during their term of office, they have failed in the eyes of their townsmen and they usually end up by giving me an earful.

Now I am not disclaiming the worthiness of any of these projects, but I am saying that success cannot be expected overnight. Let us be patient. Let us not put the finger on our committees so long as they are doing their best to make our community more attractive.

Even though we have all developed an appetite for industry in our midst, let us remember the Gordon Commission in 1956 predicting that Alberta would in 25 years increase its portion of Canada's industrial development from 3.5% to 3.7%. Well, we're going to do better than that. But to show you another side of the picture especially as it applies to the United States, I want to quote from a recent issue of Dunn's Review:

"Hundreds of business men start looking for plant sites each year and get caught in the middle of a gigantic tug-of-war. Pulling on one side are the undeveloped communities that want industry; on the other, the distressed towns or cities seeking new industry to replace business that have moved away. Picking a site for a new plant today is a far more difficult job all around than it was ten years ago. Prime plant sites are, comparatively speaking, few and far between and difficult to find. Adding to the selection problem, the lures dangled by local development groups have multiplied in number and variety. Today there are roughly 10,000 organizations in the United States, big and small, competing in the free-for-all to win new industry for their respective communities. Few businessmen have time to absorb, much less analyze, the welter of promotional data which deluges them. Second-guessing comes high when a million dollar investment is involved. The brochures, not surprisingly, seldom mention the different perils: insufficient water, inadequate power, shortage of skilled labor, poor community services, ground that can't support a building without expensive piling. Few of the boosters who tout their communities' industrial potential are of much help in supplying such detailed data. Some executives argue that undeveloped towns are long on adjectives, short on specifics."

Then I read from a year-end speech by President Crump of the C.P.R. where he said: "An American today drinks a cup of coffee made from Brazilian beans or a cup of tea from Ceylon leaves from a cup made in England. He drives home in a Volkswagen car after seeing a movie produced in Europe. When he arrives home he sits down in a Danish chair and writes a letter of complaint to his minister about industrial development with a ball-point pen made in Japan".

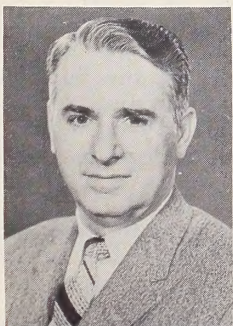
These quotes will serve to illustrate some of the attitudes with which we come in contact regarding the whole question of industrial development. They will serve further to show why all the rural communities of Alberta are not going to see industry locate within their boundaries in our generation. It is important for us to look at the picture realistically, and having done so we will realize there are many factors that have to be right before a new industry comes to town.

## IT TAKES TIME

A moment ago we agreed it takes time to attract new industry. Negotiations with industrialists and their final decision to establish where they might in Alberta may take as long as a decade. As an example, let me point out that our negotiations with the Carnation Milk people, who this year are establishing a plant in Wetaskiwin, began as far back as 1950. And there were many times during those years when their studies indicated several other central Alberta communities might be preferred to Wetaskiwin. The Dow Chemical Plant which opened this past fall have been negotiating with certain government agencies since about 1955 or 1956.

I have already mentioned the fact that there are seventeen "pieces of machinery" designed to promote industrial development in Alberta. Needless to add, all are constantly being reviewed and reorganized in order that they may do a better job assisting the many districts in their local efforts. It wasn't too long ago that there was a portfolio

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Hon. ALLEN RUSSELL PATRICK entered the Cabinet as Minister of Economic Affairs on August 2, 1955, and held that portfolio until the dissolution of the Department in 1959. Since September 1 of that year he has been Minister of Industry and Development and Provincial Secretary.

Mr. Patrick was born September 15, 1910, at Stettler. After public and high schools there he attended the University of Alberta where he received a B.Ed. degree. At the time of his election in 1952, he was Principal of Schools at Lacombe.



# WINTER WORKS HEADING FOR RECORD

(From Page 1)

Projects vary greatly both in purpose and in size. As an example the Village of Alix has a small gravel crushing and stockpiling project with the labor portion of the job estimated to be \$80, while the City of Edmonton has an open cut sewer job which has an estimated labor content of \$418,000. There is a strong trend toward the construction of recreational facilities in the smaller towns and villages due no doubt in part at least to the capital grants available under Alberta's Five Year Development Plan. Municipalities are able to use the Five Year grant to finance all or part of their new recreation facilities and at the same time receive the incentive payments from both the Federal and Provincial governments through the Winter Works Program.

This has in many cases allowed municipalities to construct bigger and better recreational facilities with little increased cost to the municipalities themselves.

Projects include those which municipalities have actually applied for and are undertaking themselves and also projects which the Department of Highways Maintenance Branch and Bridge Branch are doing on behalf of municipal districts, counties and improvement districts. These latter projects consist of contingency roads and bridges built for and turned over to municipalities, as well as district roads and highways in improvement districts.

Details of the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program in Alberta for the period ending February 7 appear below:

* * * *	No. of Projects	Total Value	Labor Content	Federal Share	Provincial Share	Man-Days of Work
<b>Cities</b>						
Calgary	86	\$ 57,950.24	\$ 13,118.63	\$ 6,559.32	\$ 3,279.66	72,996
Drumheller	2	1,319.80	460.00	230.00	115.00	2,446
Edmonton	16	48,649.61	15,189.43	7,594.71	3,797.36	88,045
Grande Prairie	2	598.00	172.50	86.25	43.12	2,300
Lethbridge	40	6,942.80	1,974.36	987.18	493.59	11,639
Lloydminster	3	1,045.52	279.64	139.82	69.91	1,851
Medicine Hat	4	5,050.00	1,094.00	547.00	273.50	8,300
Red Deer	10	4,187.26	850.15	425.07	212.53	4,614
Wetaskiwin	3	2,176.75	425.00	212.50	106.25	2,600
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>\$ 127,919.98</b>	<b>\$ 33,563.71</b>	<b>\$ 16,781.85</b>	<b>\$ 8,390.92</b>	<b>194,791</b>
<b>Towns</b>						
Towns	173	23,982.67	7,218.45	3,609.22	1,804.61	49,883
<b>Villages</b>						
Villages	58	5,195.16	1,853.45	926.73	463.37	13,494
<b>Municipal Districts</b>						
Municipal Districts	73	13,481.30	7,058.00	3,529.00	1,764.50	61,526
<b>Counties</b>						
Counties	70	14,431.65	7,571.94	3,785.97	1,892.98	55,940
<b>Department of Highways:</b>						
Maintenance Branch	55	8,900.00	5,318.25	2,659.13	1,329.56	46,935
Contingency Roads	9	673.00	381.20	190.60	95.30	3,090
Bridge Branch	91	19,053.00	5,395.00	2,697.50	1,348.75	40,990
Special Areas	3	142.00	77.50	38.75	19.38	658
Irrigation Districts	8	383.00	224.56	112.28	56.14	1,894
Drainage Districts	1	40.00	40.00	20.00	10.00	500
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>\$ 214,201.76</b>	<b>\$ 68,702.06</b>	<b>\$ 34,351.03</b>	<b>\$17,175.51</b>	<b>469,701</b>

## SPEECH from the THRONE

(From Page 2)

ment Program, to be undertaken during the ensuing year, will provide facilities for the treatment and education of physically-handicapped children. This program will be designed in its initial stages to provide for the most urgent present needs in this important field and to be capable of progressive expansion to meet future requirements.

Amendments to various statutes to extend and further improve public health services throughout the province will be submitted for your consideration. A new statute will be introduced providing for the establishment of a University of Alberta Hospital Foundation authorized to receive and hold in trust donations and bequests of private or corporate funds to be used to augment teaching and clinical research over and above that which can be financed from the public treasury.

In the field of education you will be asked to approve increased appropriations for the provincewide Foundation Program of School Finance, established at the last session, and to consider amendments to The School Act, including changes and revisions designed to further improve the operation of this program.

Amendments to The School Buildings Assistance Act and The Teachers' Retirement Fund Act also will be submitted for your consideration.

You will be asked to provide funds to complete the construction of homes for senior citizens in Edmonton and Calgary and to provide additional homes in other areas of the province as the need for increased accommodation arises.

In the field of finance, an amendment will be requested to The Alberta Municipal Finance Corporation Act authorizing the corporation to increase its borrowings during the ensuing year sufficiently to provide the essential capital requirements of Alberta municipalities, schools and hospitals.

Amendments to The Rural Telephone Revolving Fund Act designed to further assist in the extension of rural telephone services, will be presented for your approval.

My Government will recommend to you a continuation of its program of modern highway construction, including

additional four-lane divided highways supplemented by an extended network of district and local roads, for which substantial provincial grants will be provided.

Your approval will be sought for the construction during the ensuing year of essential public works, including an Institute of Technology at Edmonton, an Education Building and new Library on the University of Alberta campus at Edmonton, and a new Library on the University campus at Calgary. As far as possible construction will be programmed on a 12-month basis in order to provide the maximum measure of employment during the winter months.

Legislation will be introduced providing for the appointment and outlining the duties of a special committee to co-ordinate Alberta's part in the national centennial celebrations in 1967.

My Government is co-operating with the Government of Canada and the Calgary Olympic Association in an effort to have the Winter Olympics held in Alberta at Banff in 1968.

A bill for the establishment of a Racing Commission with power to govern and control horse racing in the province will be submitted for your approval.

You will be asked to consider an amendment to The Alberta Insurance Act that will increase, for financial responsibility purposes, the minimum limits of liability under automobile insurance policies for loss or damage resulting from bodily injury to or death of persons or resulting from damage to property in automobile accidents.

Appropriations will be requested to cover the increased activities of the Emergency Measures Organization program in keeping with the province's responsibility to take all reasonable steps to ensure the welfare of our people in the event of any emergency.

The Public Accounts for the last fiscal year together with the Estimates for the ensuing year will be submitted for your approval.

I leave you now to the business of this session with full confidence that you will discharge your duties and responsibilities in such a manner as to ensure the best interests and wellbeing of all our people. I pray that Divine Providence will guide and bless you in your deliberations.



## ALBERTA'S SMALLER COMMUNITIES

(From Page 3)

reorganization because Alberta had industrialized to a point requiring a separate portfolio for labor. To the new Department of Industry and Development we added all of the old Department of Economic Affairs pertaining to industrial promotion.

I outlined the various agencies under the new Department and in other Departments in an address to the Southern Alberta Industrial Development Conference held in Calgary last fall. At that time when I started to make out my list, I was surprised myself to find it was so extensive. Perhaps the people in our smaller communities will be similarly surprised, and I hope they may find themselves able to make fuller use of some of these pieces of machinery for having studied the purposes and aims of each.

## MACHINERY FOR GREATER INDUSTRY

With the organization of the Department of Industry and Development in 1959, work of industrial promotion and development has been consolidated under seven branches. These are as follows:

1. Industrial Development and Immigration Branch: This is the main provincial promotional branch designed to prepare special reports for various types of new manufacture that we feel can be carried on in the Province: personal contacts with foreign industry in other parts of Canada are made to encourage establishment of plant branches, and industry is given every encouragement to use production facilities already in existence in the Province. The Branch also prepares and publishes studies of our towns and villages and arranges for economic studies of special areas. Assisting industry to find suitable land for plants in selected areas; working with industrial commissioners and others including bankers, railway representatives, etc.; publishing industrial booklets and newsletters and advertising in leading newspapers to encourage interest in further development are all part of the work carried on by this Branch.

2. Publicity and Advertising Branch is the auxiliary for preparing and distributing promotion material.

3. The Bureau of Statistics: Here trained economists are busily engaged in compiling figures on production; forecasting of economic trends; compiling special reports and sending them to industries; researching on industries which could be successfully established here; preparing reports for industry interested in coming to the Province and serving as a clearing house between those interested in coming to the Province and those in the Province interested in getting a connection with a particular industry.

4. Provincial Marketing Board: This is a crown corporation of marketing services incorporated and provides specialized service to industrial development, which we believe is unique in Canada and which is the answer to the constant demand for government assisting financially the establishment of industry in the Province. Briefly, it provides for the Board to purchase inventory in large quantities and at the lowest possible price which, in turn, it sells to the industry. This is carefully secured and a small service charge is made. Operation of the Board enables firms to use limited capital for capital construction and promotion rather than having capital tied up in inventory. Of equal importance to this financial assistance is the advisory service provided by the Board. We have had many happy examples where the affairs of a company in difficulty have been straightened out or where a company has been able to expand because of assistance from the Board.

5. The Cooperative Activities and Credit Union Branch assists in organization and financing through The Guarantees Act. Many industries, especially those connected with agricultural products, have been helped and a number have been established as a result of this machinery.

6. The Alberta Power Commission. Aside from its many other duties, this highly-trained technical Board is constantly studying, surveying and examining Alberta's power resources and development to ensure that construction of plants and transmission lines in the Province is in the public interest. Every effort is made to ensure the most efficient use of generating units so as to keep power costs at most attractive levels.

7. "Buy Alberta" Committee. This is a continuing committee operating within the framework of the Department to promote maximum consumption of goods produced by Alberta industries.

In addition to these Departmental branches or pieces of machinery we also have Alberta House in London, England, and the Alberta Research Council here in the Province.

Alberta House. Not only does this Office assist Alberta travellers and business men visiting the United Kingdom, the Agent General

contacts British industry interested in Alberta's markets and resources and keeps our Department informed about companies which may be planning to establish plants or agencies in the Province.

The Alberta Research Council provides a service to industry by way of solving technical production problems through its industrial engineering branch. In addition it carries on programs devoted to underground water studies, searches for minerals and investigation into new methods of transportation. It supplies technical information to our Industrial Development Branch which has helped industries in many sections of the Province.

Treasury Branches, the Alberta Government Telephones, the Water Resources Branch and the Ottawa Office must be counted in any list of machinery designed for greater industrial development in Alberta.

Alberta's Treasury Branch system, unique in Canada, has been able to play a part in bringing industries to the Province through assistance by means of short and medium term loans.

The Alberta Government Telephones are also an important factor for industrialists because they can guarantee such services as rush telephone installations, teletype and the laying of special cable where required.

Water Resources Branch: In conjunction with the federal authorities, this Branch carries on research and surveys into water supply problems. Their work in building major dams for water storage and irrigation has resulted in the expansion of our canning frozen vegetable industries.

Ottawa Office: Directly under Alberta's Executive Council and headed by J. J. Frawley, this Office is also unique in Canada. Its work on freight rates and tariffs is aimed at lessening one of our greatest obstacles to industrial progress. With its broad experience and on the spot facilities, the Ottawa Office is able to render much invaluable assistance to any Alberta industry wishing to use its services.

Department of Health (Sanitary Division): Men of the Sanitary Division work closely with industry to solve such problems as the disposal of effluents and the discharge of smoke and gases into the atmosphere. Not only are they concerned with the health of Alberta citizens but also in safeguarding industry from costly and unnecessary litigation.

Department of Lands and Forests: Proper management of raw materials for industry is encouraged by the Department to ensure integrated industries and sustained yields.

Department of Labour: The machinery of this Department is dedicated to solving labour problems in such a way as to ensure a good healthy labour market and climate. These are important factors in attracting industry to the Province.

Department of Municipal Affairs: Efforts are being made continually to achieve equity in property assessments through the application of uniform procedures and equalization measures. Good assessment practices require proper consideration concerning the matter of obsolescence where plants may be designed to meet future increased production or where a period of adjustment is necessary to attain normal operational efficiency.

The School and Hospital Foundation Programs are designed to ensure equity in taxation and stabilization of mill rates. These programs further remove the need for industrialists to weigh the tax structure in one locality against another and so here is provided an additional attraction for industry to establish in Alberta.

## IMPORTANCE OF TEAMWORK

It is not my purpose to suggest that the Departmental branches and offices to which I have referred are responsible for attracting new industries to Alberta. All are only part of a team and working to the same end are many other individuals and agencies, the importance of which cannot be over-emphasised. So our list must be expanded to include the industrial specialists of our railroads and our cities, the utility companies and banks which maintain extensive industrial branches and take a very deep interest in our industrial welfare.

No single agency and none of us can claim all the credit for bringing an industry to this Province. But what does it really matter who gets the credit? Results count and to get results, close teamwork is all important.

The ultimate success of getting industry to establish in our smaller communities depends upon their ability to work with the team. Further, each must be able to accept the success of a neighboring community without jealousy. I believe this is important also.

The whole is greater than its parts. Members of each local community should be pleased with the success of their neighbor, not bitter over their own loss. The simple truth is that all have gained. The advantages and benefits of industrial development in one area will be certainly felt by all. And besides, it may be their turn next.



# LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN SASKATCHEWAN

BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONTINUING COMMITTEE

A REPORT TO  
THE GOVERNMENT  
OF SASKATCHEWAN

Growing out of the Report of the Continuing Committee, excerpts of which have appeared in these columns, legislation relating to "the development of boundaries for the use of all units of local government" and, "relating to new forms of local government" will be considered by the Saskatchewan Legislature during its current session. This is understood to mean that rural municipalities in Saskatchewan, largely unchanged since 1909, may become counties or "modified" counties if plebiscites of electors indicate favor for such a change.

HEALTH

Public health services, which include public health nursing, sanitation and other preventive services, are currently provided mainly through organized health districts and regions and through city health departments. Regions vary in population from about 35,000 to 85,000. Typically, they include urban as well as rural jurisdictions, except for large cities.

Both the municipality and the municipal district would be too small to provide any public health services effectively. Historically, the small municipality was unable to develop effective preventive programs at a time when acceptable standards were much lower. The municipal district is not enough larger to provide the population base or the financial resources to employ the special skills required.

The county size would be capable of providing a limited public health program, but would lack the resources for many of the more specialized services. Public health nursing, for example, would be feasible, but specialized diagnostic services would not. A county-based public health program would have to be reinforced on a larger area basis to meet modern health standards.

A comprehensive public health program requires a regional base. The minimum population required to economically employ specialists in medical health, diagnostic services, health education, and so forth, is deemed to be at least 50,000. Given this base, a unified public health program fulfilling minimum technical standards can be organized under a single jurisdiction. The indicated minimum size of such a region would be an area including approximately five counties and most of their urban jurisdictions. Large cities (Regina, Saskatoon) could comprise separate health regions.

Hospitals

Hospitals have developed almost exclusively as local institutions, either municipal or private. Today about 20 per cent of Saskatchewan hospitals are administered by lay corporations or religious orders. The remainder are operated either by union hospital districts or municipalities. The suitable size of area for administration of a single hospital can vary widely, depending upon population distribution, degree of specialization of hospital and medical services, and other factors.

Since most union hospital districts were formed by more than one rural municipality in combination with urban centres, the present rural municipality is obviously too small for this service, as is the present small urban municipality.

The municipal district also fails the size requirement. While it is true that this size would conform reasonably well to the pattern of hospital use for a number of the smaller hospitals, it would be too small for many more. The resources of an area of this size are generally too limited to support the recommended level of services for community hospitals. The trend in hospitals, as in other services, is towards greater centralization and a higher level of service than would be possible under municipal district organization.

The county size would provide an adequate unit for administering small groups of community hospitals and for the development of a more specialized hospital in the county center. The Committee's boundary studies indicate that the operation of hospitals at the county level would go a good distance towards relating boundaries to the utilization areas of community hospitals. At the same time, the county would fail to integrate the higher levels of hospital service available at regional centers and would fail to provide a fully adequate base for

administrative efficiency.

There is a strong case for regional integration of hospitals both to improve access to services and to achieve economies. In fact, regional organization is already taking place under recent amendments to The Hospital Standards Act. Regional integration under a single authority would permit ease in referral of patients from less to more specialized hospitals. It would also permit the ready interchange of services and equipment. Economies in mass buying of supplies could be achieved. Regional integration would make possible equitable distribution of costs among the population using hospitals. It would, in a word, permit the rational development of hospital facilities in a manner analogous to the development of school facilities under the larger school unit. The focus of organization in the centralized school system is the high school together with a related cluster of elementary units. In a regional hospital scheme, the focal point would be the regional hospital with its related cluster of community and district hospitals. The size of unit would be some appropriate multiple of the county.

SOCIAL WELFARE

As with public health, the field of social welfare is now some distance removed from local government. Because of costs and because of the desirability of attaining minimum standards, responsibility for social welfare has been assumed by senior governments. Today, municipalities serve mainly as administrators of one aspect—social aid—under rather strict provincial supervision.

The efficient administration of a comprehensive social welfare program and the employment of modern treatment methods require a population of 35,000 or more. This minimum is based on the expected case loads for welfare workers and the employment of skilled supervisory and administrative staff. Thus, the development of any comprehensive program under local control would be clearly impossible for a municipality, municipal district or county, as well as for most urban municipalities. The county would be able to assume more welfare responsibilities than the present rural municipality, but it would lack both the necessary population and the resources to undertake effective programs of treatment.

Regions of appropriate size could assume local responsibility for a comprehensive welfare program. With proper development and the necessary shifts in provincial activity, regions could undertake active treatment of social aid cases. At present, social aid recipients receive little professional help. Ultimately, local responsibility might include a general assistance program covering all persons on the basis of need. This would mean a significant shift in provincial policy away from specific categories of assistance (blind persons, mothers' allowances, etc.) towards universal coverage based on need. Regions which would include the populations of both rural and urban jurisdictions in an appropriate combination of county areas, would be fully capable of developing this kind of welfare program over time.

EDUCATION

In the Committee's view, the size adjustment which began with the establishment of larger school units in 1945 has resulted in a marked improvement in the provision of education. Size requirements for a modern education system, as developed by the Saskatchewan Department of Education, are briefly as follows:

1. The size should permit the development of regional high schools of four rooms or more.
2. There should be maximum opportunity for the development of composite high schools.
3. There should be a maximum travelling time to school of one hour for elementary school students and one and one-half hours for high school students.
4. An average pupil load of 1,800 to 2,000 and an average number of teachers from 70 to 80 should be achieved from the standpoint of supervisory and administrative load.

The Committee found that a few present units, judged by these standards, are larger than desirable. In its boundary proposals, the Committee has suggested size adjustments which would increase the



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(From Page 6)

number of larger units and superintendencies from 60 to 66.  
PROVINCIAL-LOCAL RELATIONS

As indicated earlier, the history of provincial-local relations in Saskatchewan is one of persistent erosion of local government autonomy. This has occurred through the transfer of functions and through the imposition of provincial controls. After study, the Committee has concluded that a reversal of this trend requires an increase in the size of municipal government units. It bases its conclusions on the following factors:

- 1. Larger units of local government can economically utilize specialized personnel, and this generally makes for less control by central government.
- 2. Larger units are often less vulnerable financially to adverse economic conditions than smaller units, and on this basis less central control may be appropriate.
- 3. Larger units create possibilities for the more effective use of advisory and training services of provincial departments than do smaller ones.
- 4. Larger units encourage impartiality in the design of local programs and the administration of local services.

The municipal district size would provide little opportunity for relaxation of provincial controls. This size of unit would lack the resources to employ specialists such as a qualified public works director or a trained agriculturist. The reduction in the number of units would permit more effective advisory services by provincial departments. However, units would still be vulnerable in an economic sense, and they might have difficulty in avoiding some elements of partiality in the provision of services. The degree of relaxation of provincial controls possible under the municipal district system would be relatively small.

The county-sized unit would create conditions necessary for a significant reduction in provincial controls. In addition to qualified specialists in agriculture and public works, it is quite possible units of this size could retain a more experienced administrative officer as well as a trained accountant. It would also be possible to a county to hire the school superintendent. Effective financial controls and records systems plus generally improved administration would be important factors in building local autonomy. It is significant that Department of Education controls with respect to larger school units have become much less stringent than was the case with individual districts. Most of this relaxation has been at the administrative level, however, and should now be reflected more fully in legislation.

With respect to health and welfare services, which we have found cannot be effectively provided on a basis even as large as the county, a regional unit is indicated before a measure of local autonomy could reasonably be restored. The employment of professional staff is perhaps the most critical factor here.

**SORRY**

So we did it again . . . and as a result readers of our February issue became slightly bewildered somewhere between pages one and two. No doubt and no wonder!

During the war eggs like that were caused by gremlins. Maybe there are a few of them still about. The truth is we wrote the editorial in question too soon and forgot to bring the statistics up to date.

After double checking we conscientiously believe the following is a true record:

MUNICIPALITIES in ALBERTA

Cities:	9 (Not including Lloydminster which is administered under Saskatchewan Legislation)
Towns:	90 (Not including Banff, Jasper, Waterton)
Villages:	158 (Including 20 summer villages)
Urban:	257
Counties:	20
Municipal Districts:	28
Special Areas:	2 (Board headquarters at Hanna; Offices at Consort and Oyen)
Improvement Districts:	51 (Including I.D. No. 24 - Suffield - for The Alberta Hospitals Act and I.D. No. 97 - Elk Island - for The Alberta Hospitals Act and the School Foundation Program)
Rural:	101
Urban and Rural:	358

**MEET THE DEPARTMENT**

If Anatole Tony Pituskin had his way, the Bonnyville Pontiacs would probably win the Allan Cup. Mr. Pituskin, Inspector Assessor with the Field Service Branch for Improvement Districts 85 and 101, admits he is very fond of all sports but especially hockey. And of all hockey teams he likes the Pontiacs best.

Mr. Pituskin was born at Harbin in North China December 3, 1908, and learned to speak, read and write Mandarin Chinese. In Harbin he was enrolled in High Commercial school and when he came to Edmonton in 1924 he attended the old Queen's Avenue School.



A.T. PITUSKIN

Following high school, Tony engaged in a number of pursuits which included farming, logging and work in a saw mill. He also operated a general store for a time.

Then came three years of service with the RCAF and on being discharged he gained experience in working on general assessments in the Edmonton district. He also worked in the Land Titles Office and in 1957 joined the Field Service Branch of the Department. His posting to Bonnyville dates from August, 1960.

Mr. Pituskin recently received his certificate for completing the three year course in Municipal Assessment and at present he is studying soils more intensively. His wife is the former Agatha Gillespie of Carnwood, Alberta, and their four children are Stanley, Janette, Danniell and Shannon Lynn. They lived for many years in Jasper Place.

\* \* \* \*

Look at a map of Alberta and note the tremendous bulk of I.D.'s 102, 121 and 143. These three contain 28,625,109 acres. Or almost 45,000 square miles, stretching from the Beaver River to our northern border just beyond Fitzgerald. They comprise the territory covered by L.J. Bartman, Inspector-Assessor, and the other member of the Field Service Branch we want you to meet this month.

As with all inspector-assessors of the Branch, Mr. Bartman's duties include the assessing of farmlands and other real property in his three improvement districts and the inspection of mobile homes in I.D. 143. He also carries out functions in connection with the Farm Purchase Credit Act in I.D. 102 and looks after tax collections, T.R.A. and P.F.A. inspections wherever necessary. He travels by air and by water . . . chiefly because these are the only practical ways of getting from one point to many others in this vast northern empire.



L.J. BARTMAN

Mr. Bartman was born April 13, 1914, in the Calder district of Edmonton. His parents came to Alberta from the Ukraine in 1902 and after farming near Mundare, the elder Bartman kept the post office there for many years.

Young Bartman attended public school at Mundare and St. Joseph's High in Edmonton. Later he spent some time in Vancouver where he worked in a broom factory and in a shingle mill. In 1941 he enlisted in the RCAF but after a short period of service at Norman Wells he was discharged because of a chronic sinus condition. Then came a variety of experience in business as a salesman and as an evaluator with a mortgage company. In 1957 he joined the Field Service Branch, being posted to Lac La Biche in January of 1959.

Mr. Bartman is a member of the Knights of Columbus (Fourth Degree) and treasurer of the local council. He belongs also to the Lions Club and the Lac La Biche Chamber of Commerce and is past president of the Home and School Association there. Other activities include being chairman of the local branch of the Civil Service Association and the promotion of youth group training in the community. In 1947 he married the former Doris Maslanke of Round Hill. Their two children are Marianne, 12, and Gerard, 5 years.

\* \* \* \*

During the 1870's Alberta boasted the largest settlement in the Canadian West at Tail Creek, about twenty miles from Stettler. Tail Creek town was inhabited by Metis buffalo hunters and their families, about one thousand people in all. Winnipeg had a population of 250 and St. Boniface 750 at the time. The town disappeared during the 1880's with the buffalo.

o Local Government in Alberta



## LONG IN THE SERVICE

Through a period embracing 31 years of municipal service, Cornelius F. (Casey) Pals has experienced at first hand the evolution of municipal government from the nine-township unit to the complexity of the Alberta county.

Born in Holland, Mr. Pals emigrated to Canada and began farming in Alberta in 1909. He entered municipal service in 1930 as a councillor for the M.D. of Sullivan Lake with its office established at Castor and continued to act as councillor from 1935 to 1940 for the enlarged M.D. of Progress. In 1941 following a further centralization of municipal authority he was appointed Reeve of the M.D. of Paintearth, a position which he held until 1950.



C.F. PALS

After moving into town, Mr. Pals continued his farming operations and in 1953 became elected councillor for the Town of Castor and Chairman of the Separate School Board. He still maintains both of these positions.

Mr. and Mrs. Pals have two sons and three daughters. One son (Francis) took over the responsibilities of the family farm after his parents' retirement in 1959. Another son (Kenneth) and one daughter (Dianne) are employed by the Bank of Montreal in Calgary. Their two other daughters, Dorothy of Brantford and Patsy of Castor, are both busy housewives and mothers.

Community activities continue to be of major interest with Mr. Pals. As well as serving on the town council, he fills an amazing number of other offices. These include secretary of the Castor Board of Trade, Exalted Ruler of the Elks' Lodge, Secretary-Treasurer of the Castor Red Cross, Civil Defence Director for the County of Paintearth No. 18 and Police Magistrate ... plus executive positions in other community organizations. In 1949 and 1950 he served as President of the Alberta Chambers of Commerce. He attends Our Lady of Grace Catholic Church and for twenty years has been a member of the Church Board.

Mr. Pals likes travel and has made four visits to Holland during the past twelve years. "Other than this," he may be heard to remark, "I am enjoying the quiet life of a retired farmer". (R.C.W.)

An auction is where you may get something for noddng.

No one is too busy to talk about how busy he is.

Most of us know how to say nothing; few of us know when.

## SECRETARY HONORED



... first a tray, then roses

TESTIMONIAL DINNER - J.H. Galbraith, secretary-treasurer of the Town of Ponoka from 1937 to 1961, and Mrs. Galbraith were recipients of engraved tray and roses at Ponoka Chamber of Commerce dinner held January 19 in their honor. Outgoing president Lawrence Grigat made the presentation.

Guest speaker was Hon. A.J. Hooke, Minister of Municipal Affairs, who thanked Mr. Galbraith for his many years of service and complimented him on his success as measured in terms of character.

(Herald Photo)



## SECRETARY'S CALENDAR

### Municipal District Act

#### Every Month

Within 5 days after the end of each month secretary-treasurer shall prepare statement of monies received and their disposition, submit to council at next meeting and enter a copy in the minutes. Sec. 61(v)

April 3 - Oaths of office taken for newly-elected councillors. Sec. 30

April 3 - First meeting of the council. Sec. 39

April 3 - Election of reeve or chairman. Sec. 36(1) Municipal District Act. Sec. 11 County Act and deputy reeve or chairman. Sec. 37(1) Municipal District Act.

April 3 - Appointment of various representatives and committees. Sec. 52(2), 53(1) Municipal District Act. Sec. 15 and 16 County Act.

April 3 - Appointment of auditor and advise Minister. Sec. 66

April 3 - Appointment of assessor and advise Minister. Sec. 64

April 4 - Notice of election results to Minister. Sec. 61(1)

April 30 - Prior to May 1st reeve shall produce to council securities given by officials. Sec. 81

April 30 - By-law providing discount of not more than 6% or repealing or amending same, not effective unless passed prior to May 1st. Sec. 350

Auditor forward financial statement to Minister as soon as possible. Sec. 68(5)

Preparation of estimates as soon as practicable each year. Sec. 331

### Town and Village Act

#### Every Month

Within 15 days after the end of each month secretary-treasurer shall prepare statement of monies received and their disposition, submit to council at next meeting and enter in minutes. Sec. 67(r)

April 30 - By-law providing discount of not more than 10% or repealing or amending same, not effective unless passed prior to May 1st. Sec. 374

April 30 - Examination of secretary-treasurer's bond before May 1st. Sec. 66(4)

April 30 - May by resolution passed before May 1st requisition Supervisor of Assessments to assess land, buildings and improvements. Sec. 71(4)

Preparation of estimates as soon as practicable each year. Sec. 353(1)

Set mill rates as soon as practicable. Sec. 353

### Assessment Act, 1960

April 30 - Business tax by-law by May 1st if applicable. Sec. 62

April 30 - By-law amending business tax shall be passed prior to May 1st unless approved by the Supervisor of Assessments. Sec. 63

### Tax Recovery Act

April 1 - Tax arrears list submitted before this date. Sec. 4

April 1 - Every parcel with a subsisting tax recovery notification shall be offered for sale within 3 years from April 1st of the year in which tax notification is registered. Sec. 9

### Alberta Hospitals Act

April 1 - Mail certificate of assessment to Municipal Hospital authorities on or before this date. Sec. 14

### QUESTIONS ANSWERED WITHOUT PREJUDICE

## ACCORDING TO THE ACT :

Q: Does a councillor have to reside in the division of a municipal district or county he represents?

A.R.P., Lethbridge

A: Qualifications of a councillor are listed under Section 85 of The Municipal District Act which reads in part: "No person is qualified to be elected a member of the council of a municipal district unless at the date of his nomination ... (e) he is resident of the electoral division to which he is nominated."

According to the Act (and this same provision applies to counties as well as to municipal districts) a candidate must reside at the time of his nomination in the division he will represent if elected. Beyond that he must reside in the municipal district or county but not necessarily within the division.